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Mr. A. Silversmith would most
respectfully inform the citizens that his Academy
is now open for the reception of pupils, at Pick-
wick Hall, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS.

WEIGHTY.—Last week we were informed
by under Sheriff Howell of the birth of
child in Bear Valley that weighed nineteen
pounds, and published the same; all of which
was true and correct. But this week District
Attorney Deering reports, in his official ca-
pacity, the birth of another in Bear Valley,
weighing twenty-one pounds, which the legal
gentleman avers is a fact that he is personally
cognizant of.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

Ovid finely compares a broken fortune
to a falling column; the lower it sinks,
the greater weight it is obliged to sus-
tain. Thus, when man's circumstances
are such that he has no occasion to bor-
row, he finds numbers willing to lend
him; but should his wants be such that
he sues for a trifle it is two to one wheth-
er he may be trusted with the smallest sum.

A Singular Story.
Mr. Hector McDonald, of Canada,
was recently on a visit to Boston.—
When he left home his family were en-
joying good health, and he anticipated a
pleasant journey. The second morning
after his arrival in Boston, when leaving
his bed to dress for breakfast, he saw re-
flected in a mirror the figure of a woman
lying in the bed from which he had just
risen. Spell-bound, he gazed with in-
tense feeling, and tried to recognize the
features of the body, but in vain; he
could not even move his eyelids; he felt
deprived of action, for how long he knew
not. He was at last startled by the ring-
ing of the bell for breakfast, and sprang
to the bed to satisfy himself if what he
had seen reflected in the mirror was real,
or an illusion. He found the bed as he
had left it, he looked again into the mir-
ror, but only saw the bed truly reflected.
During the day he thought much upon
the illusion, and determined next morn-
ing to rub his eyes and feel perfectly
sure that he was wide awake before he
left the bed. But, notwithstanding these
precautions, the vision was repeated with
this addition, that he thought he recog-
nized in the body some resemblance to
the features of his wife.

In the course of the second day he re-
ceived a letter from his wife, in which
she stated she was quite well, and hoped
he was enjoying himself among his friends.
As he was devotedly attached to her, and
always anxious for her safety, he supposed
that his morbid fears had conjured up
the vision he had seen reflected in the
glass; and went about his business as
cheerfully as usual. On the morning of
the third day, after he had dressed, he
found himself in thought in his own
house, leaning over the coffin of his wife.
His friends were assembled, the minister
was performing the funeral services, his
children wept—he was in the house of
death. He followed the body to the
grave; he heard the earth rumble upon
the coffin, he saw the grave filled, and
the green sods covered over it; yet, by
some strange power, he could see through
the ground the entire form of his wife as
she lay in her coffin.

He looked in the faces of those around
him, but no one seemed to notice him;
he tried to weep, but the tears refused to
flow; his very heart felt hard as a rock.
Enraged at his own want of feeling, he
determined to throw himself upon the
grave and lie there till his heart should
break, when he was recalled to conscious-
ness by a friend, who entered the room
to inform him breakfast was ready. He
started as if awoke from a profound

sleep, though he was standing before the
mirror with a hair-brush in his hand.

After composing himself, he related
to his friend what he had seen, and both
concluded that a good breakfast only was
wanting to dissipate his unpleasant im-
pressions. A few days afterwards, how-
ever, he received the melancholy intel-
ligence that his wife had died suddenly,
and the time corresponded with the day
he had been startled by the first vision in
the mirror. When he returned home he
described minutely all the details of the
funeral he had seen in his vision, and they
corresponded with the facts. This is
probably one of the most vivid instances
of clairvoyance on record. Mr. McDon-
ald knows nothing of modern spiritual-
ualism or clairvoyance, as most of his
life has been passed upon a farm and
among forests. It may not be amiss to
state that his father, who was a Scotch
Highlander, had the gift of "second sight."

[In copying this from the *Spiritual*
Age, we changed two words the article.
—ED. GLEANER.]

Fate of Men of Genius.
It is affecting to think that during the
composition of his great master-pieces,
Mozart's family at times wanted the com-
mon necessities of life. Such adversity
must have been a sharp thorn in the side
of so gentle and sensitive a nature as
his. Handel's immortal oratorios were
produced under similar cir-
after the attack of a threatening and fa-
tal disorder, that resulted in his total
blindness.

HOMER (if such a personage ever lived)
we are informed, was not only deprived
the use of his optics, but was miserably
in need of the necessities of life, and had
to rehearse his ballads to the vulgar
populace for his meagre subsistence.—
Plautus, combined, for the convenience of
his stomach, the avocations of poet with
that of a turner of a mill. Terrence
and Boethius died in "durance vile;"
Cervantes died for lack of bread; and
the well-known author of the "Lusiad,"
ended his career ignobly in an almshouse.
Tasso was subjected to the most humili-
ating exigencies: on one occasion, hav-
ing addressed a sonnet to his favorite cat,
in which he begs the light of her eyes to
write by, as he was too poor to buy a
candle! Collins' mental derangement
and death were superinduced by long
neglect; Steele lived in a perpetual state
of warfare with bailiffs; and Goldsmith
usually suffered similar distractions; Lee,
Fielding, Otway, Savage, De Lolme,
Butler, Chatterton, Cotton, Anton, Fletch-
er, Kirke White, Logan, Burns, and oth-
ers, whose writings emblazon the escutche-
on of fame afford unequivocal evidence
of the fact that impotence and authorship
are not twin

Rushworth, whose
valuable his collections remained
without a price was doomed to prison
for the balance of his life, a period of
six long years; while Boyce was actual-
ly found dead in garret, with a blanket
thrown over his shoulders, fastened by a
wooden skewer, with a pen in his hand.

BLOOMFIELD, the pastoral poet, by dint
of working, acquired a bed of his own,
and hired a room up one pair of stairs,
at No. 14 Bell Alley. Savage, in the
pressing hour of distress, sold that ec-
centric poem, "The Wanderer," which
had occupied him several years, for ten
pounds. Even the great Milton, as ev-
ery one knows, sold his immortal work
for ten pounds, to a bookseller, being too

poor to undertake the printing of it on
his own account; and Otway, a dramatic
poet of the first class, is known to have
perished of hunger. Defoe, author of
two hundred books and pamphlets, died
insolvent. Sheridan and his wife had to
write for their daily "leg of mutton,"—
a joint concern, although a very slender
one.

Even Dryden sunk into neglect in his
old age, having died in a garret, in an
obscure corner of London; being visited
by a friend in his last moments, who com-
miserated his situation, he replied, "You
feel and weep for my sufferings, but never
mind, the pang will soon be all over."
Dr. Johnson was once found in the most
desponding hopelessness in a garret, des-
titute even of ink and paper with which
to transcribe his lucubrations. When
Goldsmith had nearly completed his "Vic-
ar," his landlady one day surprised him
by a demand for his board and lodging;
and on his declaring his utter inability to
meet it, she proposed to cancel her claim
on his becoming her spouse; this the
timely arrival of Johnson prevented, as
he aided him in the liquidation of the
debt. Dr. Johnson relates with infinite
humor the circumstance of his rescuing
Goldsmith from a ridiculous dilemma
by the purchase money of his "Vicar of
Wakefield," which he sold on his behalf
to Dodsley, and it is thought for the sum
of ten pounds only. He had run up a
debt with his landlady, for board and
lodging, of some few pounds, and was at
his wits' end how to wipe off the score,
and keep a roof over his head, except by
closing with a very staggering proposal
on her part, and taking his creditor to
wife, whose charms were very far from
alluring, whilst her demands were ex-
tremely urgent. In this crisis of his fate,
he was found by Johnson in the act of
meditating on the melancholy alternative
before him. He showed Johnson his
manuscript of the "Vicar of Wakefield,"
but seemed to be without any plan or
even hope of raising money upon the dis-
posal of it. When Johnson cast his eye
upon it he discovered something that
gave him hope, and immediately took it
to Dodsley, who paid down the price
above mentioned in ready money, and
added an eventual condition upon its
future sale. Johnson described the pre-
cautions he took in concealing the amount
of the sum he had on hand, which he
prudently administered to him by a guin-
ea at a time. In the event he paid off
the landlady's score, and redeemed the
person of his friend from her clutches.

SINGULAR.—A boy named Davis, of
Baltimore, is supposed to have his stom-
ach full of frogs. He has been very ill
for a long time, but no physician could
discover the nature of his disease till re-
cently, when in a retching fit the poor
little fellow threw up a sort of frog or
lizard. It is about an inch long and half
an inch broad, has a yellow belly, and
what is more singular than all, two long
black hairs growing upward from its
shanks towards its head, in the form of a
V. The boy has an exceedingly unnatu-
ral appetite. He devours everything in
the shape of food that he can lay his hands
upon, with the voracity of a wolf, and
never appears to have enough. How he
thus became possessed is a mystery.

Many such cases are on record. Prob-
ably unfiltered or stagnant water intro-
duced into a stomach of a morbid predis-
position breeds these toads.

A Public Marriage.

"Some things are considered delicate and sacred, and in our American society we have sought to be decent. We have even endured flings at our pseudo-delicacy. In accordance with this American notion of decency, was a certain privacy attached to the marriage ceremony. It was at the most restrictedly social—certainly never public. Relatives and friends were those invited to it, or to the receptions. Never were the highways and byways scoured for guests who could sport wedding garments. The blush of the bride—that celestial rose-tint—was never made the sport of vulgar eyes, or the text of vulgar jests. It was kept out of bar-rooms. It was not paraded in patent invitations. It did not get into the public journals. To our apprehension, this proud, shrinking simplicity of manner on this dearest of human epochs, was an empyrean of native aristocracy above the glare and gaud, the Jezebel stare and red-tape swagger, of a royal nuptials, or the privileged unions of peers and peeresses advertised beforehand like pills and plasters.

"But it seems all this American modesty of action is to be reversed. New York, not being an American but a cosmopolitan city—having alike Chinese and Creoles, Asiatic and African—begin to find out great inventions. Among the last and strangest are public marriages. Marriages to which invitations are so cheap that the reporter of the newspaper feels bound to describe them as he would a prize fight or a street accident. It is in vain to call such ceremonies private. They are absolutely public. They are town talk beforehand, town-talk the while, and town-talk afterward. The age of the bridegroom—if that be eccentric—is discussed in houses, in taverns, and in the streets. His rent-roll or income is given—with or without excessive ciphers. The bride's outfit, what it cost, and who made it, are all presented in colors and figures. The bits of particulars which slip out before the ceremony takes place are just sufficient to stimulate curiosity to the most active intensity on the day when the knot is tied in a great cathedral. For this raree-show there are bushels of tickets issued. Admission is gained as freely as it is at the Academy of Music or the Winter Garden. There are actors—audience—police keep order. The crowds outside in numbers outrival those inside. The coaches must, on account of the jam, use the *festina lente* principle, as they approach the sacred portals. The well-dressed multitude, masculine and feminine, driven up—Their dresses are criticised by the best *al fresco* society which sparkles unsoaped around the premises. If the looker-on excite attention as they debark from their carriages, what amount of criticism do not the bride and the bridegroom and their immediate entourage receive?

"And then the Church service. The spiritual organ emits its deep-toned talk of the Infinite and Beateous; the priest goes through the mysterious genuflections and intonations; the passionate melodrama of the antique ceremonial is rehearsed—the kneeling pair—the volent incense—the jubilant choir—all, all before thousands, just like the last opera or play.

"This may be, and perhaps is, very fine and very foreign. But we think it a poor, starved day of taste and sentiment when the simple habit of marriage in private—quiet, honorable, descent—is abandoned for this pompous ostentation of display in church and street."

MORE than sixteen years ago, a lady named Colsan, residing in Hyde Park terrace, London, "resolved never to see the light of day again," having been disappointed in her matrimonial views with Col. H. Ever since the year 1843, this eccentric maiden lady has lived and slept in a chamber from which all light is rigidly excluded save what is furnished to her by wax candles.—*Spiritual Age.*

Croup.

This is a very dangerous complaint, and the rapidity with which it proceeds requires prompt and immediate attention, or the disorder will prove fatal in a short time. Every mother should understand the symptoms and treatment of this disease; as in many instances, before a physician can possibly be obtained, suffocation is the consequence. As the disease is not so frequent in Europe, European mothers have no experience in the management of this disorder, while Americans rarely lose a child from neglect. To all parents we would advise immediately, on the first symptoms, to send for a physician. However, as a physician may not always be at hand, we give this article from "Gun's Domestic Medicine."

SYMPTOMS—The croup comes on with a difficulty in breathing and wheezing, a short, dry cough, and a rattling in the throat when asleep. In a short time the difficulty of breathing increases; the face of the child is flushed, and the veins in the neck are very full of blood, and throb or beat very fast. The voice and coughing has a strange sharp sound, something like the crowing of a young cock; the child is very restless and uneasy, the body is hot, and attended by great thirst, and the pulse very quick. Those in whom the face is much flushed, seem overpowered by a heavy sleep, from which they roused only by the violent fits of coughing. As the disease continues, the fits of coughing return more frequently, and are attended with an uncommon degree of agitation throughout the whole frame; the breathing becomes more and more noisy; and unless relief is speedily obtained, the infant will die by suffocation.

REMEDY—The remedy is an emetic. The moment the complaint is discovered, put six grains of *emetic tartar* into six table-spoonful of warm water, and give the child about half a table-spoonful every ten or fifteen minutes. The intention is to keep up a constant sickness and vomiting. But if it is a violent case, you are to bleed it from the arm, and put it up to its neck in warm water. But recollect you are to keep up the sickness at the stomach, and vomit it freely. I have frequently, when the croup was severe, kept the child vomiting occasionally through the whole night, and using now and then the warm bath, before relief could be given. In this complaint you will find the senneca snake root a valuable remedy; it must be given to the child frequently made into a strong tea. After using the remedies I have already described, without success, and the disease is desperate, the best remedy is calomel, in doses of forty or fifty grains. Do not be alarmed at this dose. I know by experience, in a hundred instances of the lives of children being preserved by large doses of calomel, which must otherwise have proved fatal. Then let me urge upon you the necessity of laying aside your prejudices against this medicine, and not to slacken your hand in this trying moment, if you wish to preserve the child. So powerful and salutary is this medicine, that it frequently relieves the complaint in ten or fifteen minutes, without recourse to any other means. It acts on the stomach, bowels, and skin. Smaller doses may be given where the complaint is not very alarming; when given in smaller doses, you may add a little ipecacuanha, say two or three grains with the calomel, from which much benefit will be derived.

The following simple remedy is highly recommended by Dr. John D. Goodman, an eminent physician of Charlottesville, Virginia. The simplicity of the remedy, and the facility of its application, entitle it to a trial.

"Whenever children are threatened with an attack of croup, I direct [says the doctor] a plaster covered with dry Scotch snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly across the top of the chest, and retained there until all the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual when applied to the first and second stages of the malady.

Such a plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it well with snuff, was directed to be applied to the chest. The symptoms of irritation, and half crouping cough will cease shortly after; the child will fall into a profound sleep, with gentle perspiration, and by the next morning was free from all distressing symptoms. The plaster was reapplied for two nights following, and then discontinued. If a child is heard to breathe hoarsely, or cough with anything of a dreadful ringing sound of croup, it is only necessary to apply the snuff plaster, and we feel under no further anxiety. Instead of being obliged to watch with the child all the rest of the night, when once the snuff is applied, we go to rest again, with a feeling of entire security, which we have never had the least cause to regret."

[Prudent parents will not take the responsibility in their own hands; for not the same means are applicable in every case.—ED. GLEANER.]

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—in—

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Address: Z. Newstadt care of Korra's Hotel, 1st street, Sacramento.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person who can give information of the whereabouts of David Moore, native of Chodzezen, (Province of Posen) will oblige by sending such to the office of the "Gleaner," San Francisco.

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LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.

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KEITH'S
ROSEMARY HAIR INVIGORATOR

Will prevent the hair from falling off.

Keith's Rosemary

Will remove dandruff effectually.

Keith's Rosemary

Will cause the hair to grow.

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Will prevent the hair from turning gray.

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Will cause the hair to curl.

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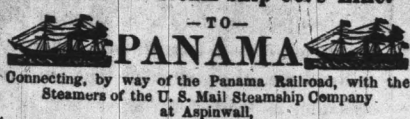
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Chemists and Apothecaries
187 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale by Druggists in this state and Oregon.

STEAMERS.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.



Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the
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DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship
SONORA,

WHITING.....Commander.

Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the
United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

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PUNCTUALLY

A choice of berths on the Atlantic
steamers is secured by the early purchase of
Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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FOR NEW ORLEANS,

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THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM

ship Company will sell Tickets from San Fran-
cisco to the Anchorage at Ventosa by their steamer
SONORA, leaving on Saturday the 20th and the

LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.

Will sell Tickets from the Anchorage at Ventosa to New
Orleans.

The Company's new and elegant steamship
SONORA, BABY, Commander, has been placed on the
route, and will await the arrival of the Mail and Passen-
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For freight or passage from Ventosa to New Orleans
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FOR

SAN JOSE & SANTA CLARA

VIA ALVISO.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, November 7th, the new and fast

STEAMER

SOPHIE McLANE.

(Built expressly for this route.)

CHAS. THORN, Master

Will leave Broadway Wharf, every TUESDAY

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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Returning, leave Alviso every MONDAY, WEDNES-

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The Stages, connecting with the boat, will leave San
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THE ONLY Fashionable place where you can get your
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the most
proper and fashionable style at the shortest notice. All
the necessary articles for Wedding parties can be found at
this establishment at all times, and at cheaper rates than
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PREMIUM STENCIL PLATES.

CUT to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior
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Stencil Brushes, Ink and Marking Pots for sale.

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To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR
experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with
special regard to the comfort and convenience of both
transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many
Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME;
consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored
with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom
found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The
House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guest
to and from the boats.

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Private Boarding.

123 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her
friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes,
by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her
Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

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COSEY BOARDING

JOEL MINTZ has opened a Cosher Boarding house—
No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Bat-
tery. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, health-
ful meal, can be accommodated.

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AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR, &c.

Wedding Ceremonies, Balls, Parties

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ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, JEL-

LIES, CREAM, etc. for Wedding Ceremonies

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—ARMORY HALL BUILDING—

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Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels,
with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confection-
ary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and
at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient
warranty of the superiority of his productions.

STECKLER'S

EXCHANGE,

Corner of Sansome & California sts.

This new and spacious hotel, centrally

located, merits the attention of every business man

visiting the city, as also of all those who love tranquility

comfort, and good table.

Coaches will convey guests to and from the house.

EDWARD STECKLER, Proprietor

ONLY 75 CENTS!

FOR

Name, Type and Ink,

AT

NOISY CARRIER'S,

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1859 (5620)

NOTICE.

Ophir Lodge No. 21, L. O. B. E., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Empress Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

Members and sojourning brethren of good standing are respectfully invited. E. NEWBURGER, Pres. KORNICKER, Sec.

ALL parties who accept more than four copies without returning one, are considered subscribers. RETURNED copies, to show whence they come, ought to have the name of the person who returns them; else we cannot know who sends them.

We do not endorse any advertisements in our columns.

Parents, Listen to Advice!

Our known disinterested devotion to our children ought to be sufficient guarantee that it is their welfare which it is our desire to promote. Parents, imitate nature. It is God who entrusts the care of the child for the first few years, to woman. If you wish to see your child imbue the softer, more gentle dispositions, place your younger children under the tuition of a good hearted female teacher. You cannot estimate the good you do to the little sprig, if you have it engrafted on the softer soil.

I frequently, when struck with the peculiar delicacy of children, on inquiry, found that they were at school under female influence. *Imitate Nature.*

Improve the Opportunities.—Managing a school is an art; it, like other arts, has to be studied. And it would be absurd to think that, the generality of parents understand how to choose the best teachers. In Europe, it is government that makes the choice; in this country, it is the Board of Education that examine and elects the teachers. Improve the opportunity, and you may presume that there is more probability that the majority of the Board should understand how to choose best than the majority of parents.

Do not overtax your Child.—The miscellaneous knowledge that has to be acquired by your child will take up all its time till it reaches ten or twelve years. Till then it has to acquire the rudiments of the general branches. Do not allow yourself to be misled by men who tell you of teaching "all the branches and all languages."

Send your child to SCHOOL.—In passing some streets, you read over Cellars, and Basements, and Sheds, big names: you read of "Institutes!" "Academies!!" "Colleges!!!"—in cellars, basements and in like pigeon-cot sheds. I do not want you to send your children to "College" into the cellar. If your child wants schooling it is in a beautiful, airy school house, under a properly examined teacher which these Instituted-Collegiate-Academies cannot furnish you, if you dig ever so deep under the houses under which they are locked.

[To be Continued.]

Public Marriages.

Modesty is the badge of true nobility; ostentation that of true vulgarity. As the rude savage cannot get paints glaring enough—as the depraved woman chooses the most gaudy colors—so will the vulgar mind aim at show and appearance—the *parvenue*, at vulgar distinction, while the noble-minded, finding sufficient material for satisfaction within, retires

from the vulgar gaze, and, by modesty in, furniture, appearance and carriages proves its delicacy, purity, and chasteness: it is the common thorn that burns with crackling, while true perfume modestly spreads its sweet odor in silence—We refer to the vulgarity of public weddings, which, since a year or so have among a certain class of our people, grown quite into a mania. Is a bride an object for public display? Is the wedding-day a proper day to bring her upon the public stage, making the bride the thief actress—the bridegroom the principal actor, and an unmannered, irreverent multitude—the spectators?—And is this done in Israel—among a people which was always distinguished for so much retired modesty! Is this classic—is it religious? Among the Romans, the bride was called *Nupta*—"the veiled one"—"*dee filiam nupta*"—"Give him your daughter in marriage," literally "give him your daughter as a veiled one"—*Nepros*. Such was the idea of a bride among the Romans. Among Israel, the bride before the *Huppah* (marriage ceremony) received the veil; or better, a proper covering to cover her face, which was almost opaque; and shall our brides, on such a day, in such an hour, forget the maiden blush, and show a brazen face in a crowd? Why they actually place the couple on a platform for show. And we are told that in a certain place, they have the excellent taste to place the couple on the Beamah, while the man whom they call minister, places himself before the *Hechal* and thus discourses the address over the balustrade, to the "exhibition;" he, elevated on a pair of stairs on one part, and the "show folks" on another pair of stairs on another part of the house. Is not that taste?—is not that a dignified position?—Is not that an enviable elevation? Is not that a show worth seeing? No wonder "Adams" did not succeed in this city of San Francisco, when people can see so much for nothing—for the mere trouble of going to have a look. And they—we mean a certain class—will go. Why, could we actually believe it, that a marriage ceremony on Sundays, in the Upper part of the city, will elicit a certain class from their haunts in the lower parts; who, one seeing them ascending the hills, puts one in mind of the Berlin mob trudging to the *Stralauer Fischzug*. Singular indeed? and could our model mothers in Israel actually believe that daughters of Judah, on their wedding day, would drive through the public streets of the second Zion—the spotless city of San Francisco, in procession. Yes, in procession, for they purposely drive from the main line to the show-place, into the main streets of this city, to show off, and, of course, it is a rare sight to see four or five *open carriages* "laden with iniquity," and with white muslins, ribbons, flowers, bride's maids and brides, and other furniture, for the occasion, drive in the week day through the busy part of Montgomery street, to a wedding.

To this it has come among a people that styles itself *נישנים* the modest. We wonder that those parties do not, at the celebration of their weddings, like Chinese at their funerals, hire some Express Wagons to carry, for show, the victuals and the liquors, and the baskets of Champagne, to be abused on the occasion. Why not, when you show who

much you can spend in millinery, in jewelry, in horses, why not show the baskets of Champagne, and the number of dishes you are able to furnish for your guests?

Need we, then, wonder that, on a late occasion, a bride entreated her bridegroom, in tears, to spare her the ordeal of the public show.

But, were not weddings in the old country celebrated in the court of the Synagogue? Yes, in smaller cities, they were celebrated in the open air; and the poor were invited to the banquet, and money was spent in profusion, not in champagne and horses, but in charities, to render the Almighty propitious, as they thought, and to implore His blessing for the occasion. But, remember, Europe is not America; the days that were are not the days of now; the religious assembly of the Shulhof is not the gazing crowd in a certain place—the bride in Europe wore and actual heavy (almost opaque) covering over the face. In Europe, the act is a religious act—here it is, on certain occasions, in a certain place—for all depends on who, and the how; the when and where—a mere show.

But are weddings not to take place at the Synagogue? Yes, under certain circumstances, by all means, before a certain choice assembly; but let us have not profane shows on platforms.

The wedding ceremony is a family celebration; it is the act performed on occasion of the foundation of the house (the family)—it is a solemn, sacred action. Hence, the most proper, the most respectable and the most sacred place for such a celebration, is the house. Consecrate the house, humble or otherwise—the most proper place is the house.

Still, if your business connexions or family are so extensive, that you cannot receive all your friends at your house, then (if you have no other locality) let the church be the place. But then choose your friends, by invitation; let them be impressed with the sanctity of the place; the solemnity of the act, and tell the crowd to keep away. Let not the straggler be allowed to drop into the place for worship and say, as a highly respectable gentleman told us some time ago, "I go in on such occasions as I would into a Saloon, when attracted by a crowd."—And have not we read in one of the morning papers that, on one occasion, such a straggler clapped his hands, in approbation of the clerical performers—(We do not know whether the statement was true, but so it was stated in the morning papers) Let us no more hear of such marriage ceremonies.

Again, in smaller places, where the whole camp, village or city live in near contact—where the hearers can be brought in sympathy with the families whose members celebrate the ceremony; under such circumstances, want of room in the house will excuse, and sometimes recommend a wedding ceremony without the house. But by all means see that Jew and Gentile present see and feel that they attend a religious celebration.

REMOVAL.—Kennedy & Bell's Carpet Store has been removed to the southwest corner of Montgomery and California streets, where can be found the largest and finest assortment of carpets, &c., in the State.

The subscription started in France for the relief of the wounded in the late war, amounts to the handsome sum of 5,555,450 francs.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"EDITOR GLEANER.—DEAR SIR: At your published invitation I will now pay my respects to your second proposition. It is in these words:—"That our State is not a Christian State; it is neither such in its laws, nor are the inhabitants such in their practice. Our country is neither christian in theory nor in practice."

First, let us find some solid basis on which to stand in our discussion of this subject. What then do we mean—what Mr. Editor, does everybody, except yourself, mean when we speak of the United States being a Christian country? Says Dr. Scott in his Tractate, "We are a Christian nation because the majority of the inhabitants are nominal Christians." The religion of this country is Christian and Protestant, not because Protestant Christianity is established by law, but simply because such are the principles and sentiments of the vast majority of the people composing and creating the state. In other words, and to give the definition a little broader form—we call the United States a Christian country, because a vast majority of the people have a general belief in the Christian religion as taught in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; because they have been born in a land where they have been educated by Christian parents, taught in Christian Schools, Academies and Colleges; because in the larger and more populous portions of our land, they generally attend some Christian church; and finally, because the laws of the land are more or less pervaded by the principles of justice and equity, which are taught and enjoined in the Bible, including both the Old Testament and the New.

"Now if in this sense this is not a Christian country, what is it? It certainly has some religion. No country ever existed which had not: and ours is not an exception. If it is not Christian, what is it? Certainly it is not Jewish nor Mahomedan, neither will you venture to affirm that it is Deistical, Pagan, or Atheistical, or Mormon. It must then be Christian, in the sense above stated. This, unmistakably, is the general understanding of the term applied to our common country. If you do not so understand it, then you should have so stated it. At any rate, you have no right to hold us Americans responsible for meaning materially different from this. And in view of this definition, let us see at some of the facts in the case.

"Says Dr. Scott in his Tractate—"The latest census shows that the United States is a Christian nation, and its Christianity is Protestant. In a population estimated at twenty-six and a half millions, we have sixteen and a half millions in connection with what are considered Evangelical Protestant churches." "It appears then, that the United States, there are church members sufficient to accommodate thirteen million and a half of the population, and there is an evangelical ministry of twenty thousand men, and a church membership in full communion, of above four millions; nearly one in four of all the adult population; and about seventy millions invested in church property by the voluntary action of the people."

"To this it might be added that more than nine-tenths of all the children in the land are taught the christian religion directly in what are called Sabbath schools, and indirectly in what are called Sunday schools. Millions of copies of religious papers and periodicals, tracts and books, are scattered broadcast over the land by various religious and benevolent societies. In many of our States the Holy Scriptures are daily read and prayer is offered in the public schools, and in all our States, most private schools pursue the same course, and in all colleges and higher institutions of learning the evidences of Christianity are made part of the prescribed course of study. In view of all this, and much more that might be said, how can you maintain that ours is not a christian country? How can such an assertion appear on record in a public journal—particularly in a periodical professedly "devoted to religion, education and general news?"

"But to show that we are far from being a christian people, you allege that "the very birth of our country was

Christian." And not satisfied with that uttering reflection, you assure us that "it grows less and less christian." And how do you show that our nation's birth was so very unchristian? Simply by attempting to show that Christianity gives no license for revolutions. And how do you prove this? Why by quoting Rom. 13: 1-7. But does that prove "that Christianity gives no license for a revolution under any circumstances?" Does it say anything about revolution? If so, it was your duty to show it. But you were too prudent to venture on any such attempt. I now deny that there is any reference to what is ordinary denominated a revolution—i. e. "a material change in the constitution of government. If you still hold that this is the meaning of that passage—a simple affirmation is not enough: you should show, by correct exposition, that it means that, and nothing but that. I deny that it contains anything more than instructions to men in their individual capacity, to be obedient to the laws of the land: that as individuals, they should be loyal and obedient, and "do no evil,"—commit no crimes—rob, theft, robbery, or murder; and if they do, they should "be afraid of the power," i. e. the government; for "it beareth the sword in vain, for rulers are not a terror to good works but to the evil;" that they should live honestly and pay their debts, and defraud no one; that though they might have scruples about rendering customary honor to a heathen ruler, or about serving in what they deemed aggressive and unjust wars, yet, in paying taxes for that purpose; yet, in these things, as individuals, they were "to be subject to the higher powers," and "resist" the authority of the government.

This is the utmost that can be made out of this passage on which you rely to take out the charge that "the very birth of our country was very unchristian." It therefore has no reference at all to such a revolution as that which, under the action and continued blessing of God, resulted in our independence and freedom. Our fathers, whom all the world honor for their virtue and heroism, and who deemed themselves good Christians, had no idea that in that revolution they were doing the slightest violence to the teachings of Paul or Jesus; though some beyond the waters, who sided with tyranny, threw in their teeth these same passages which the editor of the *Gleaner* quotes, to show that those immortal patriots were "very unchristian." And these are the texts which certain despots of the old world find it necessary, even at the present hour, to preach to their oppressed and discontented subjects, hoping, by holding at them a misinterpreted Thus, the Lord, to prop up for a little while longer, their crumbling thrones. The success of the experiment of free government on this side of the world is source of deep grief to them; and once a great while it finds a faint echo even in the bosom of here and there one who comes to us for a refuge from their oppression. How any man can read the story of that Revolution, the causes that gave rise to it, its struggles, its triumphs; how any one can read the immortal document called our Declaration of Independence, in which the wrongs and outrages which made that Revolution necessary are so truthfully and graphically depicted; and then, in his own sign manual, inscribe on it this endorsement, "UNCHRISTIAN," and still speak of this country as our country, I cannot conceive. Had not supposed that such a man could be found in America. But I was mistaken. There is one such man. But it is to be hoped that when he knows more about us he will think better of us. But you say, "Our country is not christian in its laws." And why not? Because, say you, "We nowhere read of the obligation of citizens to believe in certain dogmas; we have no test oath; we nowhere find a law enjoining every citizen to be present at Christian worship any time of the year, nor how often he has to receive the Eucharist." Of course we have no such things. Who

ever said we had? Did the Synod? Did ever anybody in his right mind? No. Thank God we have no such laws; if we had, I would join you and say our country is indeed unchristian. But in order to make ours a Christian country, the editor of the *Gleaner* seems to think we ought to have such laws; that their absence makes it an unchristian country; but we who know our own country, predicate its Christianity on higher and more liberal grounds.

You ask, "Is the law of resistance and retaliation Christian?" This is a double question, and demands two answers. To the first we say, no, if it be an individual resistance, or such as is offered to the government by an outlaw and a felon. But if by resistance you mean such a revolution as that of ours in 1775, we say yes with all our heart. To the second question we say no, always. The passage you quote [Mat. 5:39] has no reference to government or civil law at all. Had you ever read the passage in its connection, you would have seen that it has sole reference to men in their private relations, and means, "Return not evil for evil." But whoever said that it is right to retaliate private wrongs? Did the Synod? Does any good Christian? Is such the general practice of our countrymen in private life? There are undoubtedly individual cases of this. They occur too often; but, whoever utters it, it is a gross slander to say that such is characteristic of the majority of our citizens, or of any large minority. Read in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, Christ's scathing rebuke of the Scribes and Pharisees. Because he charged upon them hypocrisy, extortion and robbery, and felt constrained to designate them as a nest of "serpents" and a "generation of vipers," would it be fair to charge upon the whole nation such wickedness? On this account would it be fair to deny the nation the appellation of Jewish? Certainly not. Neither is it fair, and least of all is it courteous, to charge us with being an unchristian nation, because there are some outlaws among us, and some of our neighbors do not live as peaceably and charitably as they ought to live. Not one of the passages which you have quoted [see Mat. 5:39; Luke 6:28; Rev. 12, 17, 19; 1 Cor. 6:7; 1 Thos. 5, 15; 1 Peter, 3:9] has any other reference than that which relates to men in their private and social relations—dissuading them from private disputes and contentions, and forbidding retaliation—"returning evil for evil;" which we all condemn. And why you should bring them forward to prove that our laws are unchristian, I confess myself unable to divine; for our laws nowhere enjoin or sanction retaliation—unless you call the penalty of the violated law retaliation—a thing which most men who know the meaning of language, call punishment; though I believe that now-a-days it has become fashionable in certain quarters, for felons in their cells and on the scaffold, to call the penalty visited on them for their crimes, retaliation. It is a proverb that

"None who feel the halter draw,
Have good opinion of the law."

But then it seems a little incongruous that an editor of a religious journal should receive his logical and moral notions from such teachers.

"Our country is not Christian in its laws," say you. Why not? Because, say you, "our laws sanction war, which Christianity never did." "Christianity teaches non-resistance." And how do you prove this? From the Scriptures? Not a word of it. Every passage you have cited on that subject, refers to individuals in their private capacity—prohibiting private quarrels, revenge, and personal animosities. I grant you, that the spirit of Christianity is eminently and preeminently one of peace, benevolence and justice. It is therefore opposed in its spirit to all wars of aggression, and consequently as the result of aggression. It aims to cultivate peace and charity among men in their private and social relations; and in those relations it teaches them for-

bearance, and to suffer wrong rather than to do wrong, and not to take the law into their own hands; and if its principles were universally observed, there would be no need of wars. But, unfortunately, it is not so. Some men will cheat, and steal, and slander, rob and murder; and it is necessary to call in the aid of the law and compel them to do right, or punish them for disobedience. And it is so also with some nations. They will not observe their treaties nor pay their debts; they will not keep the peace; they will commit aggressions; and it is necessary to call in the power of the sword to restrain and punish them; and when done on the principles of equity and humanity, there is nothing in Christianity that forbids it—not a single text in the Old Testament or the New, that condemns it. If you still maintain that there is, it is your business, by fair interpretation, to show it. The fact, then, that our laws sanction war, is no proof that we are not a Christian people. If in our wars we have been aggressive and unjust, then, to that extent, we have not manifested the Christian spirit. But I deny that, as a general thing, such has been the character of our wars. If you allege that we have been aggressive and unjust—mere allegation is not enough. We demand the proof.

"Our laws are unchristian," say you; and to show it, you then ask—"Does Christianity sanction theft? Does it allow the encouragement of theft and robbery, or the purchase of stolen or robbed goods? Yet," say you, "worse than buying stolen goods is countenanced by the laws of our country of the United States." I shall not stop to characterize such language as it deserves. I cannot do it without violating the rules of courtesy. I can only say that were I capable of penning such a sentence, I would never speak of this country as being mine. I should expect the indignant earth would open and swallow me up. And the author of that sentence is not the man his friends represent him to be, if he has not already blushed more than once, to see those words in print, and felt more than one pang of remorse, that his own right hand had written them. Justice to his country demands that the charge should be retracted, or proved.

Thus we have followed you step by step, and proved that your allegations that we are not entitled to be called a Christian country, because of the character of our laws, are wholly without foundation. And here we might rest our case; but we do not design to let you off so easily. Having assailed and carried your positions, we are now prepared to show, from the very stand point that you have chosen—the character of our laws—that we are most justly entitled to be called, and are a Christian nation, in any sense of the word in which men usually apply that term to any country. But as this communication has already reached too great a length, we reserve what we have to say on this point until next week.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. HARMON.

Religious Culture.

From another column of the "GLEANER," it will be seen that a number of gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of making ample and adequate provision for the Religious Culture of our children. Parents may have the full confidence that every effort will be made in behalf of our children. A full notice and general invitation will be published at a very early date. The Committee was formed three months ago (See "GLEANER" No. 36, page 5, column 4, at foot) but from certain external causes, did not proceed in the execution of its laudable plans.

A GIANT.—They have a giant in Ohio, who, though but seventeen years of age, weighs three hundred and ninety-six pounds, and is seven and one-third feet high.—*Spiritual Age*.

Special Notice.

WANTED.

The Congregation "BANAI ISRAEL," Sacramento, desire to engage a Gentleman in the capacity of **חזן שוחט ובעל קורא**. He must possess an excellent religious and moral character; be competent to teach the Hebrew language; and must be provided with **קבלה** from prominent men of strictly orthodox principles.

The salary will be one hundred dollars per month, besides perquisites. Applicants must come well recommended. Applications must be sent in before the 25th inst. to the President of the Congregation.

M. MARKS.
J. BREMER, Sec'y.

Our Children.

The necessity of special provision for the culture of the religious and moral sentiments of our children—the want of adequate provisions for that purpose, are felt by all those who took the subject into consideration. Our times require regeneration and development, and not mere mechanical imitation and soulless repetition; an advanced state of civilization require commensurate means of moral and religious culture. Efforts to afford our children such were made in this city since five years and a half; but they did not meet with the proper appreciation and support. To remedy this evil in future, the following gentlemen have joined as a Committee in the full confidence in, and reliance on the assistance and support from an appreciative portion of the Hebrew community of San Francisco, who, at an early day, may be called on for that purpose.

LEWIS COHN,
AUGUST HELBIG,
J. REGENSBURGER, M. D.
E. WERTHEIMER,
JULIUS ECKMAN, D. D.
SELIGMAN.

Hebrew Class.

We have formed a Translating Class of Hebrew for the children of from ten to fourteen years. Parents who wish their children to join, may send them SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A class of children, of the age indicated above, if properly encouraged at home by Parents, can learn to translate the Hebrew prayers, in the course of from six to twelve months.

This Hebrew Instruction, combined with other branches belonging to religious education, imparted to our children three times a week, is all that is required: considering that the use of religious books, and other publications furnish daily, in our times, material for religious instruction, and all that is required is the example and the practice.

ADDITION.—In the notice of the election of officers of the Eureka Society, in our last week's issue, the name of Mr. Edward Newman, Recording Secretary, was omitted.

We had to copy from some city papers; as no report was sent to the office.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. L. KING & BRO., Importers and Jobbers of Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats Caps, etc., have removed from 71 Battery street to 69 Sacramento street.

CASSEL.—This place contains, probably, the most ancient Seminary for Hebrew teachers. The students receive free board and lodging. The seminary has furnished a number of teachers for Hesse as also for some other German cities. Eighteen hours a week are devoted to branches appertaining to Religion Still, from the enumeration in the Z. d. F. of the Hebrew branches of studies, we see much effect matter studied there.

HAMBURG.—The new, large Synagogue that was to be dedicated in September last, is a master work of architectural art: it is built in Moorish style, richly ornamented. Mr. osengarten, a Hebrew is the architect.

DRY GOODS.
DRY-GOODS.

Bergemann, Pick & Co.,

89 and 91 California st.,
(EMPIRE BLOCK)

**IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OFFER FOR SALE,**

BY THE
PIECE OR PACKAGE,

**BLANKETS-RED WHITE, BLUE AND
GREEN:**

Prints,
French and English M.
rines,
Alpacas,
Castores,
Marselles,
Carpeta,
Hearth Rugs,
Crumb Cloth,
Linen Goods, of all kinds
Window Curtains,
Damasks,
Wool Plaids,
Gingham,
Velvets.

Hosiery,
Velvet Ribbons,
Black Oil Cloth,
Pilot and Beaver-
cloth, French Hats,
Bik Oil cloth,
Hats,
Shirts,
French and English Mus-
lin Delane,
Spool Cotton,
Farmer's Satin,
Marshall's Lin-
en thread,
Bunting.

And a Full Assortment of

DRY-GOODS!

FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES

LEWIS EMANUEL.

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH & GENE

VA WATCHES & JEWELRY
OF ALL KINDS.

JOBBER IN CLOTHING, DRY
GOODS, &c.

111 Sacramento st.

SAN FRANCISCO

ALEXANDER & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

166 CLAY ST.

**KEEP ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANT
ly receiving a well selected stock of**
Custom made Clothing and Gent's furnishing good
sep-23

REMOVAL.

MRS. BLOCHMAN, has removed her Millinery
Store from No. 210 Clay street to No. 234 Dupont
street, near Gro. n.

JOSEPH LORYEA,

Importer and Jobber in

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & c.

Chandeliers, Plated & Britannia Ware,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,

No. 146 J. street, between 5th and 6th streets,

SACRAMENTO.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free
charge. ap9-3m

L. KRAMBACH,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leides-
dorff Street, ap9-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.



Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with preci-
sion, and neatness. All work done in the
best manner, at the lowest prices.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,

No. 61 Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints--new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim--assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking--assorted; Bleached Shirtings--assorted
"Allendale" Sheettings--assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied. feb12-G4m

NEW STORE.

H. W. STEIN & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTS, &c.

Always on hand, a general assortment of

Tailors' Trimmings

AND....

BILLIARD CLOTHS,

AND CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,

140 Sacramento street.

Three doors above Montgomery, San Francisco.

Mr. H. W. Stein has just returned from Europe, where
he has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with
the choicest of the above goods.

ADELSORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE

NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of

FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and

Sell at the very lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.

Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

CHARLES HESS,

Dealer and Jobber in

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,

Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with
despatch. ap9-3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cloaks,

&c. &c., No. 69 Sacramento street,

between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco.

A. GODCHAUX, je24-1f J. GODCHAUX.

L. KING & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 69 Sacramento Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. B. PRICE

ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,

Importers and Jobbers

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,

BATTERY STREET

San Francisco. dec17.

U. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

DRY GOODS.

Hamburger Bros.

Begin leave to announce to their Friends particu-
larly, and to the public in general, that
they have resumed business.

They have reopened their store at :
90 California st. between Sansome and Battery.

where they will keep constantly on hand and
receive by every Steamer from the East, a
general ASSORTMENT of domestic and

**FANCY DRY GOODS, CASHMERE,
EMBROIDERIES, MERINOS,
MILLINERY, GOODS GLOVES,
TABLE CLOTH, HOSIERY,**

**YANKEE NOTIONS, LACES,
RIBBONS, GIMPS, SOCKS,
SILKS, ERIENGE PRINTS,
SHAWLS, PARASOLS,
LINENS, DIAPERS,
TOWELS, TICKS,
SHEETINGS, &c.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.**

Which they offer at the lowest market rates.
P. S. Store will be closed on Saturdays.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

TAFFE, McCAHILL & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

OREIGN AND DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Hosiery,

DUCK CARPETS, &c.,

Together with every other article in the Dry Goods line.

Corner Front and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN

UHLFELDER & CAHN,

Importers and Jobbers in

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

58 and 60 Sacramento Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. COLEMAN,

IMPORTER OF

Embroideries, Laces, Millinery Goods, rings, Ribbo

Velvets, Silks, Butto ns, Trimmings, Fancy Notions,

California Street, 3d Store from Sansome.

Basement. aug18-1f

CLOTHING, &c.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

For Men, for Boys, and for Children!

For all Mankind, including the

MILLION!

WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

118 Sacramento street,

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.

For sale at New York Auction Prices.

Call and judge for yourself.

ASHIM BROTHERS,

118 Sacramento street.

mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,

No. 170 Clay Street.

(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)

jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

THURNAUER & ZINN,

IMPORTER

OF

French and German

FANCY BASKETS,

English and American

Willow Ware

Cane and Willow Chairs,

Ladies' Work Stands,

Childrens' Carriages, Hobby Horses,

TOYS, &c., &c.

N. 2 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,

San Francisco. jel.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

No. 74 BATTERY ST.,

One door from Sacramento st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Always on hand a good assortment of Brushes,

Feather Dusters, Twines, Blacking, etc., etc.

FLUX, MACHINE AND ALL OTHER BRUSHES MADE TO
ORDER. au 5-1f

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A. S. ROSENBAUM & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Fine

HAVANA CIGARS

TOBACCO, ETC.,

Corner Clay and Battery Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF THE

Choicest Brands

OF

Havana Cigars

And Sole Agents for the sale, in California,

La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca. Havana

109 California Street.

Next door to Alameda

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,

Importers and Dealers in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and

Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM

PIPES

A. WASSERMANN & Co.

No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street,

IMPORTERS OF German and French

DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS,

GENUINE AND IMITATION

MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC.

feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS

CHOICE ANDS OF CHEWING

SMOKING TOBACCO.

CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES

83 Battery Street.

Between California and Sacramento

SAN FRANCISCO.

feb19-G6m

LATEST BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED,

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

Tried, Recommended and Found to be the

Kozminsky

Patten's Exchange, Sansome Street

mar19-3m

M. BERNHEIM

(Late of Mercer and Bernheim)

WHOLESALE CONFECTION

AND IMPORTER OF

CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

No. 104 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery

Inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

has opened this establishment, where he has

on hand a large stock of

STICK CANDIES,

ALMONDS,

COMFITS,

LOTTOES, LOZENGES,

GUM-DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, FRENCH BO-

AND....

Every Variety of Confection

A thorough acquaintance with the Business

of six years, renders him competent to

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

D. J. OLIVER.

are now landing and in Store, and for sale at LOWEST RATES,

White Lead,
gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
Spirits Turpentine,
Varnish (English and American),
Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes),

boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
the Glue (ass'd qualities),
together with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers.

have also at all times on hand

CAMPENE;
SPERM OIL,
POLAR OIL,
TANNERS' OIL,
LARD OIL,
And SOLAR OIL.

lots to suit, at
and 88 Washington St.
and
87 and 89 OREGON street.
115-3m2dp.

FURNITURE

AND
Bedding.

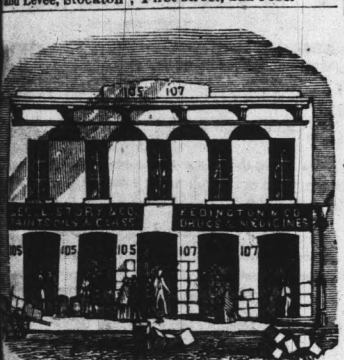
JONAS G. CLARK & CO.
Importer

Manufacturers of
FURNITURE, BEDDING
AND

Mirrors
28 Washington St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

I have now in store the largest stock of Furniture ever offered on the Pacific Coast, which we will sell at prices that it costs others to import.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.
Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and Fourth
between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street betw
and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.



GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

OILS, WINDOW GLAS.
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.

105 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.

General Agency and Employment Office,
under the supervision of the
Young Men's Christian Association.
San Francisco.
31, 3d door North of Clay.

MAN'S BOOK AUCTION.

Montgomery Bloc

GRAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING THE
largest and best assortment of Books in every de-
partment of Literature.
Sales commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock P.M. Private
viewing by day.
Great inducements offered to Libraries and to the
trade.

A. ROMAN.

RASCHE AND SONS,

dealers in Pianos, Sheet Music, Strings
Instruments, &c.,
Washington street, San Francisco. 10-10-10

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

T. J. L. SMILEY, | JOS. YERKES, | GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS.

R. M. NEWHALL, | R. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL, GREGORY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, OUT-
LET, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-
some streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap8 R. D. W. DAVIS.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

CALL AT

Ashim Bros.,

CALL AT

Ashim Bros.,

CALL AT

Ashim Bros.

CALL AT

Ashim Bros.

CALL AT

Ashim Bros.,

Auction Rooms, Cor. Sacramento & Leidesdorf

PIONEER WATER-CURE
ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. BOURNE'S

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET
STREETS.

Only \$1 per Bath!

AND LESS!

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the
blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve
appetite, detorse all efforts matter, and impart universal
warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable
aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheuma-
tism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c., and for
Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are abso-
lutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until three
hours or more, after a meal.
They also remove from the human system Mercury in all
its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.
A department for ladies, which is attended by a
competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated,
quently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up)
in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impos-
sible.
House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen:
The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered red
persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.
CONSULTATION FREE! n12tf

COAL.

FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PUR-
chasers, Anthracite, Scotch, Splint, West Hartley,
Liverpool, English Cannel, Bellingham Bay, Vancouver,
&c., Wholesale and Retail, at

A. HILLER'S COAL YARD,
Corner Battery and Pine streets,
Successor to James Findla.

15-15-15

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS
friends, patrons and the public generally, that he has
disposed of his Coal Yard, Stock and Fixtures to Mr. A
Hiller, and in retiring begs to return them his grateful
acknowledgments for the liberality and confidence ex-
tended to him for a period of years, and takes pleasure
in commending Mr. Hiller to their favorable consid-
eration, as a gentleman worthy of their patronage and con-
fidence.

JAMES FINDLA.

The subscriber avails himself of this occasion to inform
his friends, the former patrons of Mr. Findla, and the
public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. James
Findla his Stock and Fixtures in the Coal Yard corner of
Battery and Pine streets, where he will continue the Coal
business and hopes, by strict attention to his business
to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore be-
stowed upon Mr. Findla.

A. HILLER.

JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS, X
WATCH MAKER,
MANUFACTURE JEWELRY

IMPORTER OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, & DIAMONDS
Diamond and Specimen Work,
Made to Order.

CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES REPAIRED
AND WARRANTED.

189 CLAY STREET.

Third door below Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 193 CLAY STREET.

One door from the corner of Kearny Street.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the
best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND
WORK, at most reasonable prices.
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order,
by skillful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 193 CLAY STREET, between
Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMOND,
SILVER WARE,
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on
their being of the best quality, and selected with care;
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had
been selected under their own supervision. feb:8-3m.

BRAVERMAN & LEVY.



WATCH MAKERS.

AND
JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE constantly on hand a large and
beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at
very low prices. mh5tf

SPERRY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

CLOCKS,

169 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Lyceum Building.

General Agents also for the Quaker City Sewing
Machines, a new and excellent machine for all kinds
of sewing, at a very low price. Agents wanted in
California and Oregon. m26-1f

S. FREDERICK & BROTHER,

Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY GOLD PENS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,

TOOLS, ETC., ETC.

No. 171 1/2 Washington street, up stairs, San Francisco

AND

170 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

Have lately opened a complete assortment of the
above, and offer to sell the same at 10 per cent. above New
York prices. The trade are invited to call and give us a
trial. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.



JOSEPH BROTHERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,

&c., &c.,

149 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant.
SAN FRANCISCO.

A. KOHLER



SAN FRANCISCO

No. 178 Washington Street.

FORTY CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Just received—such as

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

Also—

Tamborines, Banjos, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionets,

Picaloes, Violin Bows, Bow-Hair, Rosin,

Bridges, Pegs, Tail-Pieces,

Finger-Boards, Tuning-Forks, and all

Kind of Musical Instruments and Merchandise

SSS ROMAN STRINGS, 4 lengths and

Thread,

Fresh every Two Months from Italy.

ALL of these goods will be sold very low to the trade,

as they are direct importations from the manufac-
tories of Europe, and imported in large quantities by A.
KOHLER. He will sell them Thirty per cent. cheaper
than any other House in California; therefore, it would
be for the interest of all to call and examine before pur-
chasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Popular sheet music by every ster. 10-10-10

and Fancy Goods by the case.

A. KOHLER.

178 Washington Street.

2nd STORY EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

ap15

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

97 FRONT STREET, San Francisco—Agents for Jones's

and Hudson's

Chewing Tobacco; Va. Offering to California

El Sacramento; May Flower

Our Jewel.

E. J. Hudson's Smoking Rose of Sha on, Sweet Scented

Oronoco, and Prichard's Corn Cob.

J. Chievers's Wellington,

Britton's Virginia Dew Drop Whisky, in barrels and half

barrels.

Will receive orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., for Messrs

Thomas & Fuller, New York.

REMOVAL.

PULU! PULU! PULU

The extensive Pulu and Bedding Ware-

HOUSE has been removed to

No. 104 Battery street

Between Washington and Clay streets, opposite Badger

& Lindenberg.

ant12 1m J SCHREIBER.

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW

Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest

Old Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—

admirable as a Restorative and Purifier of the Blood—

cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter

removes boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheu-
matism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford sho,
use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. It
by Druggists generally at \$1.00 per Bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,

143 and 145 Clay street

San Francisco

sept163mos

Minister for San Francisco.

The Congregation Emanu-El, of San Francisco, Cal.,

wishes to engage at the earliest possible date,

A MINISTER AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

And is now ready to receive applications, Amount o.

Salary, \$3,000 per annum, with the usual per-

quisites. Term of first engagement—Not less than Three,

nor more than Five Years.

Applicants, in all cases, will p to send in their cre-

dentials, as well as all such references that may not only

be necessary, but also tend to facilitate preliminary ne-

gotiations.

Henry Seligman, President.

B. Hagan, Recording Secretary.

A. Tandler

A. Wasserman

B. Hamburger

A. Halphen

H. Greenebaum

Committee on Ministry

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 14, 1858

WM. RABE

Attorney at Law.

AND

Proctor in Admiralty,

Will practice in all the Courts of this State and the United

States.

Office, on N. 163 Clay street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to the Collection of Monies, and

authentication of papers to be sent abroad.

Commissioner for all the States.

Poetry.

The Early Dead.

The mother said, 'I have a flower,
Of the morning's earliest bloom;
A flower of grateful offering,
I'll give it—but to whom?

I have looked on Beauty's glorious smile,
And thought to nestle it there;
But while I gazed, her loveliness
Faded into thin air.

I have looked on Greatness; but with him
My flower could ne'er abide;
Within his cold and stately halls
The blossom would have died.

I stole a glance at Pleasure's seat,
And searched within its bower;
But in its poisonous air dwells not
The gentle virgin flower.

Fearing the world, I give it thee,
O Love, to bloom above;
Take thou and hide my timid flower
Within thy bosom's love."

A Child's Sympathy.

A child's eyes—those clear wells of undeveloped thought—what on earth can be more beautiful? Full of hope, love and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer, how earnest; in joy, how sparkling; in sympathy, how tender. The man who never tried the companionship of a little child, has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower, without plucking it or knowing its value. A child cannot understand you, you think; speak to it of the holy things of your religion; of your grief for the loss of a friend; of your love for some one whom you fear will not love in return; it will take, it is true, no measure or sounding of your thought; it will not judge how much you should believe whether your grief is rational in proportion to your loss—whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love which you seek—but its whole soul will incline to yours, and engraft itself, as it were, on the feeling of the hour.

The Albany Express has some subscribers who don't pay for their papers. The Express bid them good-bye in the following tender terms:

"This week we strike from our list only about fifty subscribers who will not pay their due to the printer. In doing so, we take them by the hand, and with tears in our eyes bid them an affectionate farewell. Good-bye old subs! Take care of yourselves. Sometimes think of the Express, which you have read so long for nothing. Sponge upon some other printer now for awhile. A change of diet will doubtless be good for you. Poor old fellows! we are a little sorry to turn you out upon the dark night without a lamp, but it must be so. Strike for the nearest neighbor's light. He may let you in and feed you for a year or two, upon the strength of your honorable promises to pay at the end of that time. For ourselves, we have enough of those curious pledges to supply our cabinet for the present. We have labelled them carefully, and they are open to general inspection. With many thanks for your self-sacrificing indulgence of us, and for your honest appreciation of the obligation existing towards our office, we again, and finally say, "FAREWELL FOREVER."

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—The Boston Recorder states "that a new theory of the Atonement is gaining extensive favor in the orthodox churches, which approaches very closely to the Unitarian view. The peculiarities of the new view are, that God in the death of His Son did not execute justice, but only expressed it; that Christ's death was only a symbol of the eternal death of sinners; that He did not suffer the penalty of the law in their stead, but His death was only an act of sympathy with the sufferings of sinners, and satisfied the general benevolence, but not the justice of God. The Recorder finds in the prevalence of these new views the secret of the tendencies to Universalism now developed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Grave.

We find the subjoined beautiful piece of composition in the *Waif*. It is from the pen of a young lady, and evinces talent of no ordinary order. While there are those who may quarrel with the construction of the language, in which the ideas are clothed, the sentiment will awaken feelings of sadness, and recall melancholy recollections of scenes which have fallen like dark shadows across life's path, and will touch a sympathetic chord in the hearts of thousands who have felt that they too, would fain be at rest by the side of dear and lost friends now sleeping in the cold and silent grave.

"A feeling of sadness comes over us when we think of the grave, and of our dear friends who are sleeping so quietly within its narrow walls. 'Tis not that we would wish them back, to live over a life of sorrow, to close with another painful parting, but when we recall to mind the many long years of separation, the cold chilly blight which falls upon the heart, the loneliness which absence brings, we cannot avoid feeling sad and sorrowful, and often longing to be at rest with them in the silent grave. Those only, who have been called upon to bid the last final adieu, in this world, to dearly loved friends, friends bound by the tenderest ties of nature and affection, can realize the sad and lonely feeling. We often feel that there is no more happiness for us in this world, those we loved best are gone, and we are left to mourn their loss; yet we know that it is not right to feel thus; we should not indulge in selfish sorrow. All were placed in this world for some wise purpose; each one has a duty to perform, which will not be finished until he, whose children we are, shall in his wisdom be pleased to call us hence.—Let us then humbly bow to the will of him "who doeth all things well," and prepare ourselves to meet our friends in that bright land where sorrows never come; "soothed and sustained by an unflinching trust," let us feel then that there is something left to live for, and exert ourselves to be cheerful and contented whatever may be our lot, so that when our summons comes we may go "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."—*Northern Journal*.

A certain baron who gloried in a tremendous pair of red whiskers had collected his friends for a hunting party at his chateau, and, wishing to show his wit and amuse his guests, he called a gardener who was working near, and who wore no beard, and asked him why he could not wear a beard.

"Sir," replied the peasant, "when the good God gave out the beards, I came a little late; the light, the brown, the black, were all distributed, and none remained but red. I preferred to go without rather than have one of such color!"

The baron was surprised to hear the laughter of his friends, for he was quite unable to see the joke.—*Merry's Museum*.

Sonora and Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society.

At a meeting of the Sonora and Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society, held at Sonora, Dec. 6th., the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing term: President, Isadore Newstadt; Vice President, Isaac Levy; Treasurer, Harris Joseph; Secretary, Harris Warkheim; Trustees: T. Hochstein, Mayer Baer, Moses Roeb; after which, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved—That a vote of thanks be tendered by the members of the Society to the retiring officers of the last term, for the manner in which they discharged their respective duties, namely, to B: Mayer, President; Lion, Vice President; Harris Joseph, Treasurer; Harris Warkheim, Secretary; A. Cohen, A. Pinto and Isaac Levy, Trustees, for the manner in which they discharged their respective duties."

MORRIS WURKHEIM,
Secretary of the Sonora and Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society.

A Wise man is like a spring lock, always more ready to shut than open.

Payments.

Georgetown, Mr. S. Asher, from Oct. 8th 1859, to April 8th 1860.
Iowa Hill Mr. Ch. Strassman, to January 16th.

Patterson, Mr. M. Schmartz, to April 8th, Stelacome, W. T. Messrs Pincost, to June 1st 1860.

Red Bluffs, Mr. G. Brownstein to Vol. III. Cherokee, [through kindness of Mr. Dave Stern,] Mr. M. Frankenheimer \$5, to August 27th 1860.

San Louis Obispo, Messrs Blochman at Bowman, \$5, to Vol IV, No 8.

Payments from several places which will appear in our next.

BIRTHS.

In this city Dec. 12th, the wife of Raphael Meyer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In this city, Dec. 11th, of Scarlet Fever, the daughter of Joseph and Fanny Levinson.

In this city Dec. 12th, Bernhard, the son of Isaac and Louisa Wormser, aged 3 years 27 days.

THANKS.—We return thanks to our people in the interior, for their readiness to support the "Gleaner," may they prove an example to many others in this city and in the country. The "Gleaner" is the only representative of Hebrew principles on the Pacific Coast.

Religious Instruction.

Parents and Guardians are informed that our school for religious instruction of our children of both sexes, is kept at 133 Clay street, above Merchant's Exchange.

DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION
The school is open
Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
Sunday, from 9 1-2 to 12 A. M.
Wednesdays from 4 to 5 1-2 P. M.

DRY NURSE.

Mrs. Marks, known as a kind and tender nurse in sickness and on other occasions, offers her services as nurse, promising attendance and attention. Please call? Kearny street, between Post & Sutter, opposite Assembly Hall.

Nurse.

Mrs. Hermes, No. 22 Stevenson street offers her services to families, in the capacity of Dry Nurse; promising to use every effort, by attention and otherwise, to give satisfaction to those who may please to avail themselves of her services. No. 22 Stevenson street, near corner of First street, up stairs, over Grocery.

DRY NURSE.

Mrs. Caroline Frank, who, for a number of years, has acted as nurse in the city of New York, and who is able to give excellent references, would be glad to render services in the capacity of dry-nurse to such families as may want said services. Apply No. 63 Merchant Street, near Sansome.

THE GREAT OPENING!

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,

—AT—

PETER JOB'S

Confectionary Establishment.

I Have the Pleasure of Informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco that I have received, by the last steamer, the balance of my Christmas and New Year Goods, from Paris, consisting of eight large cases of the most splendid Ladies' articles, viz: Caskets, enamelled, in tortoise shell; Corbells, new style, tortoise shells, fancy boxes, elegant wicker baskets; also a large quantity of Children's Candies, Toys, etc. Ladies and Gentlemen will be pleased to learn that I intend to make my great opening exhibition on the 15th inst. The exhibition of the Christmas and New Year Cakes will begin three days before Christmas. Mr. Job invites Ladies and Gentlemen to come and judge for themselves, before going elsewhere, as this will be the most splendid affair that was ever seen in this city. An immense quantity of Citrons, Raisins, Malagas, has been purchased for the occasion. The best quality of Fruit Cakes, plain, (ornamented free of charge), will be sold at fifty cents per pound. Families will please remember that Peter Job will give particular attention to all orders, and Ladies will do well to give their orders early.

The best Ice Cream always on hand.

PETER JOB,

211 Washington Street.

Opposite the Hall of Records

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington
Jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

NO. 188 WASHINGTON STREET.

Between Kearny and Montgomery streets

Residence No. 228 Stockton Street,

between Clay and Washington Sts.

19.3m San Francisco

A CARD.

To ladies and gentlemen who want the attendance of a Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, may apply to Dr. M. Sichel.

Dr. Sichel has practiced in New York for the last 15 years in every branch of Scientific Dentistry; he recommends himself—aside from preservation and beauty by the eligibility of charges, as will be seen from the following terms:

The best Artificial Teeth, in gold blade, from \$4 to \$6
Teeth set on healthy roots, \$4 to \$6
Teeth filled with pure gold, \$3.
Teeth extracted, \$1.

All operations and mechanical work warranted.
Office, 144 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets (over Norcross's store).

MRS. MISH,

Millinery Establishment

MRS. MISH BEGS LEAVE most respectfully to inform her customers and the public generally, that she has opened a New Store at No. 185 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny, where can be found at all times a full assortment of BONNETS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., and every article in the dress. The very latest and newest styles received by steamer. Country Dealers will find it an object to visit this establishment. MRS. MISH, 185 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny. 012.3m

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

Great Rush

FOR THE GOOD THING

—AT THE—

FOUNTAIN HEAD.

LADIES PROVIDED WITH MORE COMFORTABLE accommodations here than at any other place in the city. A spacious SALOON has been fitted up, on the second floor expressly for their accommodation; and

Meals are served up at all hours of the day.

Superior to anything ever before set before the hungry in this city, even at this renowned establishment.

GENTLEMEN, of course we expect to see you at

Fountain Head

at all times, whether accompanied by ladies or in your own single blessedness.

WINN

Do not mistake the place:

76 and 78 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Between Sansome and Montgomery

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner and Supper all served in superior style at the new FOUNTAIN HEAD, Commercial street, at prices to suit everybody.

N. J. SCHLOSS.

SCHLOSS & LINDNER

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS

Cloths, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

S. E. cor. California and Sansome Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Office in New York, 62 Church St.

An Excellent Relish.

To families and dealers in the city, and the country. CALIFORNIA SMOKED HERRING, in boxes from \$1, and upwards.

These Herrings are excellent to the taste and totally of a different taste to those formerly imported in tins. Families and the Trade will find the article well flavored, and well accommodated in small or large quantities.

Peter Smith, wholesale and retail dealer, 53 Clay street near Davis.

See Advertisement in these columns.

MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—The General

Post Office has decided that marking

paragraphs in a newspaper with pen and pencil, merely to call attention to a particular article, does not subject the paper to letter postage. The ruling heretofore has been different.